

REBELS HOLD UP BENTON INQUIRERS

Commissioners Forbidden at Last Moment to Go to Chihuahua.

NO EXPLANATION OF ACTION GIVEN

Suggestion Made That State Department Believes It Knows How Benton Died.

Juarez, March 1.—The Benton investigating commission was prevented to-day from proceeding to Chihuahua to examine the slain Benton's body by rebel orders. Colonel Pineda Avila, military commander here, declined to permit the commissioners to board the regular passenger train which was waiting.

El Paso, Tex., March 1.—The trip of the Benton investigating commission to Chihuahua was suddenly postponed or abandoned to-day just before the commissioners were about to take the train. The commissioners, with their luggage, were at the train in Juarez when a customs official at El Paso drove up and informed them that they were not to go.

"It is possible that you may go later," the official told them.

The commissioners are Charles A. C. Perceval, British Consul at Galveston; James Hamilton, a British subject, long resident in Mexico; R. E. Thomas, a lawyer of El Paso; Dr. B. M. Worsham, of El Paso; and Messrs W. T. Davidson and C. J. Manly, of the United States army.

The El Paso official acted on orders from Washington. At Fort Bliss, General Hugh L. Scott, who appointed Drs. Davidson and Manly to assist in the examination of Benton's body, said that he had no information further than that the medical men had been notified to be at the train at 9 o'clock, and that later they reported to him that they were not going.

None of the commissioners would talk about the delay, saying that any explanation must come from the State Department at Washington.

Mr. Perceval and other officials concerned with the investigation said last night that they did not know when they would depart, although a train which came in from Chihuahua was available. Their movements this morning were secret, but their return was less successful in this respect.

Refugees, who are deeply interested in the situation, were at a loss to account for the new turn in affairs. Several said they thought that Carranza's attempt to obtain recognition of the rebel government, and the dispatches from Washington indicating that the State Department already was satisfied that it had the correct version on the Benton killing, had something to do with the change in plans.

Washington, March 1.—No examination of the body of William S. Benton, the British subject executed by General Villa at Juarez, will be made by the commission composed of American and British government representatives, pending the outcome of an exchange of notes between General Carranza, chief of the Mexican Constitutionalists, and the United States government.

General Carranza's declaration that Great Britain, instead of the United States, should deal with him concerning the death of a British subject, coupled with the broad intimation that all communications in international affairs should first be addressed to him, instead of to General Villa, or any other of his subordinates, injected a new complication into the situation, and the expedition to Chihuahua, arranged to start from El Paso to-day, was postponed.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan had a long conference this afternoon, reading the notes from Carranza, and other dispatches. Afterwards, Secretary Bryan motored to the British Embassy and informed Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, that the expedition to Chihuahua had been abandoned until satisfactory arrangements could be made with Carranza.

REBELS BEGIN FIGHT TO CAPTURE MAZATLAN

Federals Claim to Have Repulsed Insurgents, but Water Supply Is Reported Cut.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Mexico City, March 1.—The government has received advice that the rebel attack on Mazatlan is under way, and it is claimed that the rebels have been repulsed at all points. At Castillo, the former capital of Mazatlan, the rebels are said to have lost heavily.

It is reported here, however, that the water supply of Mazatlan has been cut off by the rebels.

General Manuel Zozaya has been appointed military Governor of the State of Oaxaca, vice Miguel Bolanos Cacho, who resigned. With the exception of Nuevo Leon, practically all the states now have military governors. The last two civilian governors replaced are José López Portillo y Rojas, Governor of Jalisco, and Governor of Forein Affairs, and now, Oaxaca has been fairly peaceful under Cacho, and his removal causes surprise.

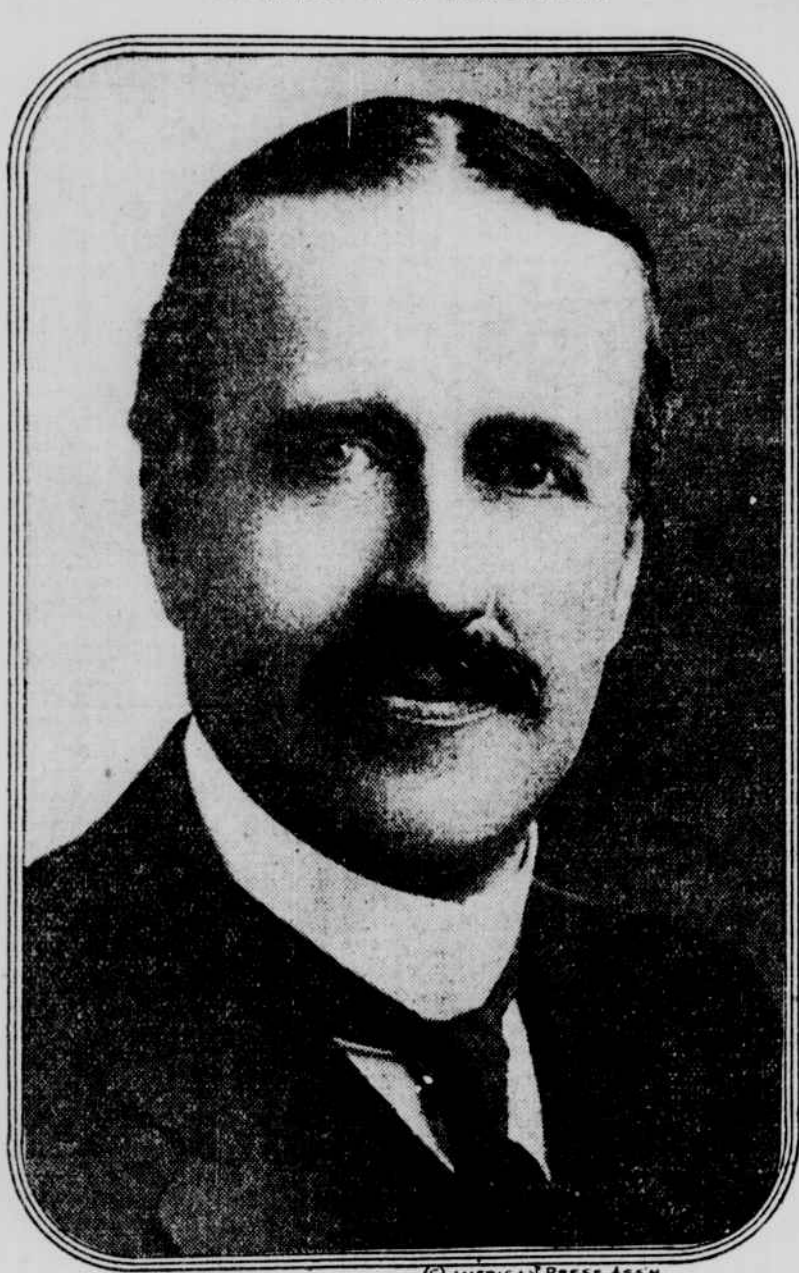
By a decree issued last night Huerta provides that payments for government control of the city abattoir and for arms and ammunition purchased abroad may be made either with special 5 per cent bonds, authorized by the decree of January 5, this year, or bonds of the 5 per cent gold loan authorized in 1913 for \$50,000,000, of which only \$5,000,000 have been raised, the Paris bankers having failed up to date to take up their obligations for the balance.

The government has advised from the Guatemalan government that no rebel movements from Guatemala will be allowed. Castillo Brito, formerly Governor of Campeche, is not in Guatemala. The only prominent rebel there is Camara Vales, formerly Governor of Yucatan and brother-in-law of the late Vice-President, Pío Barrios. The Guatemalan authorities affirm that he is being closely watched.

Unit to Defeat Senator Smoot

Salt Lake City, March 1.—James H. Moyle, of this city, twice Democratic candidate for Governor, has announced his candidacy for the United States Senate, to succeed Reed Smoot. Reports that the Democrats and Progressives would unite in support of Moyle are strengthened by his statement announcing his candidacy.

CHARLES A. C. PERCEVAL.



British Consul at Galveston, who will represent his government in investigating the killing of W. S. Benton by General Villa.

HUERTA TO LEAD IN TORREON FIGHT

Continued from first page.

popular hero, Huerta got him out of the country on a foreign mission, and now he is in New York, an exile. Huerta got rid of Francisco de la Barra, who had been made provisional President, by sending him on a mission to France. Then Huerta put himself in a position to fall heir to the Presidency. After an election, which the Washington government declared a fraud, the Mexican Congress made him provisional President, and he has kept the office despite every form of attack. He has boldly faced assassination and thrust 110 members of the Chamber of Deputies into jail for talking him in the Congress. His credit has been cut off and he has been vilified as a drunkard in public prints throughout the world.

"Still Huerta has held on, and now that the decisive battle between himself and the forces that Carranza nominally controls is about to be fought, the dictator says he is going to lead his own men.

The news has given Washington a thrill, because if it proves true a final grapple between the contending forces may be expected. Huerta has boasted that his army is in good shape and that he has 150,000 well equipped men to take the field. He has drafted them by every known resource of a military commander and he has armed them, and fed them, while the source of the money this has cost has been a puzzle to the Washington diplomats.

Not only has Huerta maintained his army, but there are some observers of the situation here who think that he has not been so badly defeated in the north of Mexico. The loss of Juarez and the northern states would be serious if final, but while Villa is holding the border Huerta is not such a near neighbor to the United States that he has to be friendly. Some see subtle strategy in this, and the belief is expressed here that the bad odor in which Villa has found himself since the Benton execution has given Huerta good reason to chuckle. The defeat of the Federal forces at Juarez, it is asserted, could not have been calculated to work greater disadvantage to the Constitutionalists than circumstances have made it.

Villa has assured the American government that he will establish a neutral zone at Torreon in the event that this place becomes the theatre of hostilities. No such representation has come from the capital. If Huerta takes the field an engagement of such magnitude is expected that foreigners in Torreon may be warned away from the place, or an effort may be made to put them in a place of safety while Villa and Huerta fight for the supremacy of Mexico.

BROTHER AVIATORS KILLED

Monoplane Wing Gives Way, Dashing Frenchmen to Death.

Lyon, March 1.—Pierre and Gabriel Salvez, brothers, were killed to-day while experimenting with an all metal monoplane of their own invention. The left wing of the monoplane gave way as it was flying over an abandoned quarry, and the machine with its occupants was dashed to the bottom of the pit.

Buenos Ayres, March 1.—George Newberry, the holder of several aeroplane records in the Argentine, was killed in a flight to-day near the Andes Mountains. Lieutenant Jimenez Lastra, a passenger in Newberry's machine, was badly injured.

Yesterday's fatalities bring the total deaths in the annals of aviation to 271. Since January 1 seventeen airmen have been killed.

Trenton Without Light.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Trenton, N. J., March 1.—The entire lighting system of the city is out of commission, and trolley and train service at a standstill, as the result of the storm that visited this city to-day.

"HIGH COST" BOGIE CALLED A MYTH

Author Says True Statistics Prove Price of Living Is Going Down.

"The high cost of living," as represented by bulletins of the Bureau of Labor in Washington, is declared to be largely a myth by J. W. Sullivan, author of "Markets of the World" and "Direct Legislation." In a letter to Commissioner of Labor Wilson Mr. Sullivan points out many erroneous conclusions in the figures sent out in the bulletins, and holds that most of the living necessities have increased little in price.

According to Mr. Sullivan, the statistics of the bureau bulletins are inaccurate as a basis for percentages on the general cost of living, with the result that the inferences that "prices soar skyward," "food prices higher than for twenty-three years," and similar statements are misleading and discouraging.

"The decrease for 1913," wrote Mr. Sullivan, "far outbalances the increase, but the general average increase in the price of meats being put, by the intricate process of the bureau, at 17 per cent, brought a showing of an 'advanced cost of living.'"

"The New Yorker, looking over the bulletin, notes these points: For New York City butter is quoted in April, 1914, at 41 cents a pound, on February 1, 1914, it was 23 cents a pound. Potatoes last year were usually cheap. Fish, which takes a leading part in the food list of a large part of New York's population, is not included in the bureau's list. Coffee, whole sale, fell from 12½ cents to 9½ cents a pound."

The letter compares prices of meats in this country with those in Europe, and states that meats have been on a level far below prices in Europe. Sirloin steak in Chicago is given as selling at 22 cents a pound, while in Paris or Berlin it would be difficult to get steak of the same quality for less than 40 cents a pound.

"The weight given to the eight articles of meat in the bureau's table," the letter continued, "is, to a certainty, out of all proportion to the present consumption of meat in the American working class family. The workman, like the moneyed man, has adapted his expenditures to the requirements of the best food values his purse can command and has rearranged the proportions of his food to a cheaper total."

The writer also finds fault with the statement that the rise in wages has not kept up with the increased cost of food. In addition, he points to many competing advantages, such as model tenements, cheaper and better local rapid transit, the changes in the tariff on important necessities of life, better and cheaper clothing and more opportunity for inexpensive amusement and recreation.

U. S. TRADE WITH TURKEY

New Line from N. Y. to Constantinople To Be Established.

Constantinople, March 1.—The American Chamber of Commerce of the Levant held its first annual banquet here last night. Upward of two hundred guests attended, including the Ministers of Public Works, Interior, Commerce and Marine, and diplomatic representatives to the Balkan States.

Henry Morgenthau, the American Ambassador, presided. Talat Bey, Turkish Minister of the Interior, said his government viewed with sympathy the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce to promote trade between Turkey and the United States, and promised government support to the chamber.

Suleiman el Bustani, Minister of Commerce, announced that the Hamburg-American Line had decided to establish a line of steamers between Constantinople and New York in April.

"Sylvia Marlowe, Privater," the second of Campbell MacCulloch's stories on his astonishing millionaire, in the Sunday Magazine of The New York Tribune March 8. The other depicted Sylvia's victory over old Jessup, a Wall Street shark, which cost the latter thirteen million dollars. These two again come into conflict, and again the remarkable Sylvia, with her amazing analytical mental processes, humiliates the ancient crook. The story is a delight.

MYSTERY VEILS GEN. DIAZ HERE

Nephew of Mexico's Old "Iron Man" Says Mission Is to "Meet Friends."

RECALLS MADERO'S VISIT AND REVOLT

Fall of Porfirio Diaz Followed Dead President's Trip to New York.

General Felix Diaz, the mysterious quantity in the Mexican situation, is still in New York. He is a greater mystery now than he was when he came here from Havana a week ago.

Where does he stand in the present imbroglio across the Rio Grande? And the answer is, "Por el bien de la patria." "For the good of the country." And after that he is again the mysterious.

"I am here to meet some friends, and because I am safer than in Mexico or Havana," was the direct yet inexplicable reply to the inevitable first question to a man who has already visited this city and need not express his views on the sky line of New York.

The mission of General Diaz as thus told by him is not so interesting in itself, or even important at this time. But when one recalls that it was also the mission of the late Francisco I. Madero in New York to "see friends," the simple explanation of the general is more interesting than appears on its face.

Señor Madero saw his friends here to such advantage that he was able to head a revolution that swept President Porfirio Diaz, an uncle of General Felix Diaz, from power.

If General Diaz has any friends in corporate form in New York, such as Señor Madero had only he and the few men in his confidence know it, and, of course, they will not discuss it. Anyway, it is well to remember that the United States has removed the embargo on the shipment of arms to the Mexican frontier, and there are lots of Krags, Mausers and Springfields for sale in New York. But the money? Ah, that is a subject for even a Diaz to think about. It is known that friends of General Diaz have approached the agent of an ordnance manufacturer to negotiate for war material.

Just now General Diaz is spending most of his time in the company of Pedro del Villar, at whose home he is staying, and Ricardo del Rio, another friend from home and a former member of the Mexican Congress.

Señor del Villar is a lawyer of Mexico City and the owner of a theatre. He was a close friend of Porfirio Diaz, and has been a good friend of the "Iron Man's" nephew. That is why he is in New York.

General Diaz is not exactly under guard while he is here, but the most extreme care is taken to not have him bothered by any one he does not care to see and who does not present proper credentials.

"No," I am not afraid," said General Diaz, "although they did try to get me in Havana."

"I am in the hands of my friends," is the way General Diaz answered the straightforward question as to whether he was a candidate for the Presidency of Mexico.

He has several times announced his candidacy, and again has renounced all claim on the office, for if he ever is called on to assume the power so long and sternly wielded by his uncle the conditions will have to be propitious for a long term of peace in the country or he will not accept. General Diaz still has a following in his country.

"Of course," said General Diaz, the mysterious, "I have a great interest in my country. I watch every development there, and, naturally, as a good Mexican, I want to see the country at peace and prosperous."

He did not care to say much about President Huerta, to whom he always refers as Señor Huerta, but he did say that Huerta's strength and his hold on affairs depended largely on his ability to keep the army fed and paid. "That is the key to whatever strength he has," said the general. He added:

"I want to say there has never been a coalition between Señor Huerta and myself. Señor Huerta had no part in the revolution which I led in 1912 at Vera Cruz. I took up arms because I believed that the administration of Madero would ruin our country."

"I stand responsible for my every act, and I showed my independence of Señor Huerta when I retired from the politics of Mexico City and gave up the opportunity of taking part in the contest for the Presidency. I now stand as an independent man, a supporter of no one."

As to the length of his stay in this country or whether he would go when he left, General Diaz replied that he could not say. His replies might be construed as analogous to those of the court witness who prefers to avoid telling anything by saying, "I don't remember."

BRITISH LABOR HEARS DEPORTEES

At Monster Hyde Park Meeting They Sound the Keynote, "Back to South Africa!"

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, March 2.—Hyde Park was yesterday the scene of one of the biggest demonstrations ever held in London. It was organized for the purpose of affording trades unionists and socialists in the metropolis an opportunity of welcoming the labor leaders deported from South Africa, and of course resulted in an enormous gathering. At each of nine platforms (one for each deportee) a resolution was carried condemning the action of the South African government to withhold from the home government and to withhold from the indemnity bill until the wrongs done to these and other workers in the recent dispute are righted.

All the workers in South Africa, it was announced, are to lay down their tools on July 5 in memory of the riots in Johannesburg on that date last year. Again, the leading deportees, suggested that it would be a good thing to have an "empire strike" on that day.

The demonstration was organized by the Trades Union Congress, and practically every union in the country sent a delegation. The London trades unionists were present in great strength.

Processions formed in all parts of the city and marched to the platforms. At 8 o'clock the keynote was sounded by the various speakers. The South African labor leaders declared it was their intention to keep up the struggle until the wrongs done to these and other workers in the recent dispute are righted.

"I would have signed a statement that I fired one of the shots that killed Rosenthal if they told me that would help Becker. I thought that much of him," he said. "Then I went to Police Headquarters and made the same statement for

ROSE GLAD BECKER GETS A NEW TRIAL

Underworld Orator Tells Yonkers Audience He Wants Truth Known.

"I NEVER PLANNED MURDER," HE SAYS

Denies "Frame-Up" Charge, and Insists That the Real Story Is Still Unrevealed.

With palm singing, prayer and reading from the Scriptures about the return of the prodigal son to the fold, "Black" Rose, whose testimony as a confessed accomplice in the murder of Herman Rosenthal aided materially in convicting Charles Becker of that crime, was introduced yesterday in Yonkers by the Young Men's Christian Association to an audience that packed the Hamilton Theatre, main floor and galleries, to the doors. But Rose, while he maintained a respectful attitude toward the religious portion of the meeting, frankly disavowed all intention to pose as a convert to any creed or as an evangelist, or even as a reformer.

Instead of addressing himself to his usual topic of "Humanology," as he describes his lecture on life in the underworld as he knows it, he went directly to the subject of answering Becker's charge, made since the latter was granted a new trial by the Court of Appeals, that Rose was "framing him up." It was the first time he had ever talked on this subject, he said, and did it not so much for himself as for "the sake of the innocent ones dependent upon me."

In a conversation on the train after the address in Yonkers he spoke of a number of other matters in connection with the case, saying that it was the first time he had ever made them public, characterizing most of the other detailed interviews that have appeared as coming from him since the conviction of Becker as unauthorized.

Glad Becker Gets New Trial.

"I was gratified that Becker was granted a new trial," he said, "because of the doubt that hung over the justice of the first conviction on account of the charge that it was influenced by inflated public opinion. I hope he has a new trial, so that the question can be thrashed out and there can be no doubt as to his guilt. I wish the four 'gang' men might have a new trial also."

"Think of the things Becker has charged against me in the last few days—that I 'framed him up.' I thought the Becker camp wanted to conduct this matter in a calm way, but I see they are willing to try their case in the newspapers."

"But the whole story has not been told, and will not be told in the trial, because it is not legally relevant to the main point, nor was it wanted by the prosecution. It would place me in a different light personally, but that was not the purpose of the prosecution. They were not trying to give me a coat of white wash, either, but I have been painted with a blacker blacking than even I deserved."

"However, I have that whole story in manuscript in a safe deposit vault, in the custody of three friends, and it will all come out some time, no matter what happens to me. This material bears on the real motives involved in the crime, and goes way back, showing how it sprang from the gang wars and dissensions and the relations of the gangs with the police 'system.' Becker got me into the ways I followed. How different my life would have been if I had never met Becker!"

"I never planned that a murder should be committed in the Rosenthal plot. It was entirely a different matter than that, as my trial some day will show. But I am not trying to excuse myself—I am not posing as a religious convert, or anything like that. I have just got a different attitude toward life, and that is all I claim. You know, there is a saying that the last refuge of a rogue is hypocrisy."

As to the question of whether he ever had fear of personal violence since he had turned against Becker and the gunmen, he said that he simply never thought of that. All his suffering, he said, had been mental, and he had had a full share of that. He was reminded, Becker's counsel, asked him if he had a conscience and he replied:

"That was like a lawyer's trick question to a man as to whether he had stopped beating his wife," Rose replied. "How could I answer that I had a conscience after what I had done?"

"Sensation" Disclaimed.

In the Hamilton Theatre the setting to his speech consisted of an orchestra, and on the stage a number of representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association, with Walter F. Haskett, general secretary of the association, presiding.

In preparation for his appearance the orchestra played "The Bridal Rose," and then Jack Rose was brought in as an audience stood and sang "Onward Christian Soldiers." A long prayer followed by Mr. Haskett, during which he said that it was not the intention to make this "a sensational proposition."

In introducing Rose, Mr. Haskett said that Rose was not trying to commercialize his connection with the Becker affair, as he came and spoke without making any price, simply accepting what was given him.

"As I look at you," said Rose, "I know you have come here not to speak about the subject you expected me to speak about, but because of the developments in the last few days. Discard whatever I have to say, but believe this one thing: I and my companions are the horrible examples of what a dissolute life leads to. When gambling gets into a man's life it means blasted hopes and broken hearted mothers, wives and sweethearts."

"I want my friends of the Young Men's Christian Association to know that they are not welcoming a wolf in sheep's skin. I am reaping something I have not sown—the accusation that I am 'framing up' an innocent man."

He then told how the night before he gave himself up to the police word was sent to him he would help Becker's interests if he would talk to Becker's lawyer. As a result of this he saw Hart and signed an affidavit taking upon himself the things Rosenthal accused Becker of.

How He Helped Becker.

"I would have signed a statement that I fired one of the shots that killed Rosenthal if they told me that would help Becker. I thought that much of him," he said. "Then I went to Police Headquarters and made the same statement for

Dougherty and Waldo. As I turned to go out I saw Becker standing in the doorway, smiling and nodding approvingly. Then I went and told District Attorney Whitman the same story, exonerating Becker, telling him he was not the kind of man who would instigate the murder. That is the way I 'framed Becker up.' He said, and went on to tell how they sent him to the Tombs.

"My attorney begged me to tell the truth, but I said I had nothing to tell. I waited days for my friends from the underworld, but I learned there was no such thing as friendship in that atmosphere. Like rats from a sinking ship, they had all scattered."

"I was deserted and surrounded by treachery, until at last I realized there was only one door open to me, and that was the door to the grand jury room. There I told my story, and afterward was taken to the West Side court with the other witnesses against Becker—but not to plot the 'frame-up' as is charged. We were quarrelling all the time. They say when thieves fall out honest men set their dog, but there was no honest man in that affair anywhere."

Rose went on to say that he was not commercializing this, as he had been accused, and said he would frankly tell what his earnings were. He said he averaged two lectures a week at \$25 each, and out of that he paid his own expenses and those of his manager who went with him, leaving him not more than \$50 clear "barely enough to provide for those dependent upon me." He had refused offers covering "four figures" to go on the stage, but had refused them because he knew he could not "give his message in the theatre."

"What I want to win," he said, "is the forgiveness of God and men. I came to you from a sick bed, and I am not equal to giving you my whole message to-day as contained in my usual lecture. But I know if I did not come the papers would say I was afraid and was keeping out of sight."

"I hope there is a new trial so that this case can be thrashed to the bottom. I have only to tell what I told before—no new witnesses or evidence. I am not the prosecutor. There is no hate in my heart, only the wish that the truth shall come out."

He said that he had suffered such a mental strain the last few days that he would give up his lectures for a time and go away to recuperate, but would be ready when District Attorney Whitman wanted him. So far from being an evangelist himself, he said, there was a lot in him yet that needed evangelizing.

NEW MARCONI TESTS

Inventor to Make Experiments from Battleship.

Syracuse, Sicily, March 1.—Experiments in wireless telegraphy and telephony will be made within the next few days by William Marconi on board the Italian battleship Regina Elena. Vice-Admiral the Duke of the Abruzzi arrived here to-day and personally superintended the preparations being made on the warship for the experiments.

Tests will be made in sending and receiving wireless telegraph and telephone messages to and from various points on the Mediterranean, and Signor Marconi, it is said, hopes to be able to communicate with London by means of a wireless telephone apparatus.

THREE ALPINISTS KILLED

Swept Over Precipice by Avalanche on Rosa Blanche.

Chable, Switzerland, March 1.—Three Swiss Alpine climbers, Richard Meylan, Henri Dentand and Marmilled Dreguet, were killed to-day while ascending the Rosa Blanche peak. The men, roped together, had attained a height of 5,600 feet when an avalanche swept them over a precipice. The bodies of Meylan and Dentand were recovered.

"We have long since passed the period when it is possible to punish an innocent man. We are now struggling with the problem whether it is any longer possible to punish the guilty. The dignity of great constitutional principles are frittered away and degraded."

"While on the one hand certain fundamental ideals of political liberty have come to be lightly questioned as impracticable or cynically ignored as obstacles, on the other hand the constitutional safeguards of procedure and evidence are invoked with such fatuous frequency and such unbridled technicality that their respect is lowered and their true purposes are defeated."

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